



BY TELEGRAPH.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THE ARRIVAL OF GIFTS AND GUESTS.

THE HUNGARIAN FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Keerki Refuses Provisions.

Earthquake in South Carolina.

German Socialist Arrested.

THE AMEER DESERTED.

DEATH OF MONSIGNOR POWER.

HALIFAX, June 21.

Westminster Abbey has been completely searched for dynamite but none has been found. The building has been given in charge of the police. A police circular offers £100 for information concerning the illegal manufacture of dynamite. The Queen's jubilee guests and gifts have arrived. The Marchioness of Londonderry has presented a casket containing a hundred and fifty thousand signatures and three thousand seven hundred pounds in cash, as the gift of Irishwomen.

The floods in Hungary are subsiding after great damage and distress to five millions inhabitants.

Keerki, on the Afghan frontier, refuses provisions to the Russian troops.

A startling shock of earthquake has been felt in South Carolina, but no damage has been recorded.

HALIFAX, June 22.

An enthusiastic Jubilee demonstration passed off harmoniously in London. The European press generally team with eulogistic comments.

The Marquis of Lorne has been thrown from his horse, but he is uninjured.

Krakon, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, has been arrested.

Most all of the Ghisbais have deserted the cause of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Mgr. Power died suddenly at Halifax yesterday.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—hull star Cabot, &c.... R. Prowse & Sons
Auction—stock in trade..... John S. Simms
For sale or lease—a house..... apply to J. T. Murphy
Fancy sweets..... Geo. E. Beards

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY next, at One o'clock,

AT THE

Commercial Sale Rooms
STEAMER "DAISY,"
Hull of Steamer "Cabot."

1 Donkey Boiler, 3 Anchors—32-cwt each
270 Fathoms 4-inch Chain, 1 Windlass
3 Winches, 1 Life Boat

June 17 **R. PROWSE & SONS,**
Auctioneers.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July, 1887,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

On the Premises, situate at Hoylestown.

All the Stock-in-Trade and Effects

belonging to Estate of the late THOMAS BURRIDGE.

**SPRUCE KNEES, STAVES, HEAD-
SPLING, Pailing, Hoops, Drain-pipes, Traps, El-
bows, Junctions, Spruce Posts, second-hand Plank
and Board, Building Sand, Granite, Freestone,
Limestone, Slack Lime, Plastering Hair, Brick and
Brick-bats, Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch, Roofing
Slates—assorted sizes, Cart-wheels, Box-carts, Long
Carts, Carriage, Sleigh, Carriage and Cart Har-
ness, Chaff-cutter, Catamarans, Ladders, Hose, Pile-
driver, Window Frames, Window Sashes, Doors—
second-hand.**

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—1 Drawing-room Suite,
1 Parlor Suite, 1 Bed-room Suite, 1 Commode,
Stair Rods, Curtains and Blinds, 1 Sewing Machine
1 Book-case, Oil Cloth, Mats and Ornaments, Fire
Irons, Clocks, Kitchen Utensils, Chairs, Tables,
and Crockeryware, 1 part crate Crockeryware—
assorted.**

(By order of Administrators.)

June 22 **JOHN S. SIMMS,**
Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale or Lease.

A - COMMODIOUS - HOUSE,
on Hutchings' Street.

Containing seven large rooms, in addition to sub-
basement. The house is well-finished through-
out. For further particulars apply to

June 22 **J. T. MURPHY,**
No. 70 Water Street West.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

ex schooner Nelly,

100 boxes
Fancy Sweets

Blind Mice, Hub Caramels,
Nectar Cream Sticks, Snowdrops,
Cocoa Brilliants, Opera Puffs.

GEORGE E. BEARNS.

June 22, 31p Water Street, near Job's.

Paints! - Paints!
[Mixed—in one and two lb. tins.]

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

LaPages Glue and Belting Cement.

GLASS—ALL SIZES.

Cut, Wrought, Patent and Dory

NAILS!

Tin, Block, Sheet and

Galvanized Iron,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Arcade Hardware Store.

M. MONROE.

June 13, 1wfp 339 Water Street, 339.

£20 Reward!

THE ABOVE AMOUNT WILL BE
given to any one producing evidence that
will lead to the conviction of the person or per-
sons who, on Sunday the 19th inst., deliberately
set a light to the forest on my western boundary,
in three places simultaneously.

June 20, 31p **JOHN STUDDY,**
Mount Pearl.

Wanted - Immediately.

A First-Class Table Maid.

Recommendations indispensable. Apply at this
office. June 20, 1w

For Sale or to Let.

A FARM,

Situate at Waterford Bridge, containing
about 12 acres well-cultivated Land, together with
Dwelling and Out-houses. Apply to

June 20, 1w, fp, pd **JOHN FENNELLY,**
Waterford Bridge Road.

Another Great Bargain!

THE FIRST PERSON WHO OFFERS
me £300 cy., between this and Saturday
next, the 25th instant, will become the purchaser
of a **New 3-Storey Dwelling House and
Garden**, situate on James' street, Georgetown;
only Seven minutes walk from Water St. Term:
999 years. Ground Rent: £2 8s. 0d. All partic-
ulars on application to

JAMES J. COLLINS,
Notary Public and Real Estate Agent.
Office: 9 Princes-street. June 20, 41p

SALT-Afloat

ex schooner Robert from Figueira.

Cheap from Ship's Side.

HAYWARD & CO.

June 17, 31p

TREMONT HOTEL
[Formerly Old Atlantic.]

103 Water Street St. John's, Newfoundland.

MRS. MCGRATH,
PROPRIETRESS.

Transient and Permanent Boarders ac-
commodated upon reasonable terms.

The "Tremont House" contains large, well-
ventilated, nicely furnished rooms, and is centrally
situated, near the Custom-house and chief busi-
ness places of the city.

The patronage of the travelling and general
public respectfully solicited.
June 20, 8w, fp, wds

New Advertisements.

Schooners, &c., For Sale.

Four Schooners.

Three Cod Traps.

Two Cod Seine Skiffs.

App. to G. KNOWLING.

may 16, m & w, fp

Admr. Estate late P. Hutchins.

Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock

OF

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee
solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited.
Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

ap 20, 3m, fp, w & s

JAMES MCINTYRE.

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health
Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing ma-
chine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It
possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd. Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.
Incomparable for ease of operation.
Not equalled for simplicity of construction.
Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.
Equipped with every valuable improvement.
Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

175 Water Street, St. John's. - 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace
M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until
noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of Sep-
tember next, for

Two Suitable Steamers,

Composite built, fitted to contend with ice for the
Postal Service, North, South and West of St.
John's, and to be employed on any other Public
Service that the Governor in Council may, from
time to time, direct.

The Boat for the Northern Service must be
about 750 tons, gross measurement, 180 feet long,
30 feet beam, draft of water not to exceed 13 feet
when loaded; to have accommodation for 60 Cabin
and 90 Steerage Passengers. The Service will be
Nineteen fortnightly trips North, in each year,
commencing about the 1st May, 1888, and on the
same date in subsequent years.

The Boat for the South and West Service must
be about 600 tons, gross measurement, 160 feet
long, 28 feet beam; draft same as above, to have ac-
commodation for 40 Cabin and 70 Steerage Passen-
gers. The service will be Twenty-six fortnightly
trips, South and West, in each year, commencing
about 1st May, 1888.

Both Steamers to Class A 1 at Lloyd's (England),
for Fifteen Years, and to have a speed of at least
12 knots.

The Contract to be for a Term of 12 years to be
computed from the term of commencement of the
service.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at
which each service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for a Boat simi-
lar in size, accommodation and speed to the Boat
required for the Northern Coastal Service, to run
between St. John's and Halifax fortnightly, dur-
ing the Winter Months, (say 7 round trips), com-
mencing in January 1888.

The Contract for this Service may be combined
with that for the Northern Coastal Service and be
performed by same Boat.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at
which the Service will be performed.

Further particulars may be had on application
to this Office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
12th May, 1887. 21w

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,
(308, Water Street.)

Open from 9 to 12 a.m.; and from 2 to 4 p.m.
May 17

CULTURE OF TREES.

Successful Experiment of an Ohio Farmer.

Our farmers, says a correspondent of the New
York Herald, are fairly waking up to the impor-
tance of timber planting, and I think more far-
mers in my township have set out more forest
trees this spring than all that have been set be-
fore put together. A few have planted plots for
the last six or eight years, and as the farmers
have had an opportunity to observe their growth
and have seen how rapidly they become valuable,
they are stimulated to plant, and I think that
tree planting will increase from year to year.
Most of the trees planted are black locust, but
some catalpas and maples have been set, and all
are giving satisfaction.

My first planting—1,800 trees—was made nine
years ago this spring, on a cold, wet corner of
clay which was not fit to cultivate, and the trees
are now large enough so that now and then one
will do for a post; and if a coupling pole for a
wagon, a roller tongue or a boom pole is needed
we know where to go for it. As our trees were
set out four feet apart each way, we can thin out
three-fourths of them and still leave all that are
needed to grow into timber, and I find that it will
not be necessary to thin them until they are large
enough for fence stakes, etc.

Butler County, Ohio. WALDO F. BROWN.

Type-setting by Machine.

A new type-setting machine is on exhibition at
15 State-street, says the New York Evening Sun,
which, it is claimed, will lessen the work of the
printer by one-half. The machine is the inven-
tion of Alexander Lagerman of Sweden, the me-
chanical and consulting engineer of the world re-
nowned match manufacturing establishment of
Tonkoping. Mr. Lagerman's match-making ma-
chine turns out twenty-eight boxes of matches
boxed and ready for market every second.

The type-setter, as the machine is called, is
placed underneath the lower case of the composi-
tor, forming an attachment thereto, and by the
use of which the compositor is enabled to use
both the right and left hand in picking up the
type. The operator throws the type into a funnel
shaped hopper, the mouth of which is between him
and the case, without regard to how the nicks are
situated, or which way the face of the type is
turned, either up or down. After passing through
the hopper the type drops into a slot, and is
seized by a series of steel fingers, and by ingeni-
ous mechanical devices it is carried in a semi-
circular disk, from whence the type is shoved
into a slotted metal galley. The machine will
set any sized type up to pica. An advantage
claimed for the machine over other type-setting
machines is that the type do not have to be
specially prepared for it, the only piece of metal at
variance with ordinary type being those that are
used to indicate when the end of a line has been
reached, which is indicated to the operator by a
sliding scale placed on the upper case. A jus-
tification attachment is used in connection with the
machine, which is considered an improvement on
anything of the kind previously invented. One
of these attachments will justify all the type
which can be set by five machines. The machine
can be worked with a treadle or a power equal to
that which would be required to run a sewing
machine.

Sir Donald A. Smith, president of the Bank of
Montreal, in his remarks at the last annual meet-
ing, made reference to the heavy losses the bank
had sustained; but as no mention was made of
the amount, considerable curiosity has been
awakened as to the aggregate loss actually in-
curred. Numerous have been the statements
made upon the "street" in regard thereto, the
amounts given, ranging all the way from \$200,-
000 to \$300,000, one of our bankers placing it
as high as \$500,000. [Montreal Trade Bul-
letin.]

Sir Charles Dilke concludes his series of arti-
cles in the New Fortnightly on the present po-
sition and strength of the European powers, with
the following words:

"If we look to the position of the majority of
the human race, there seems no special ground
for dejection; but if we turn to that part of it
which lives in Europe the simplest principles of
human progress seem to be forgotten or denied.
On the Continent we see taxation daily increas-
ing for the support of armies and fleets which
necessarily must grow and undermine the organi-
zation of society, and the consequent ruin of
the anarchic principle. When we look towards
America and the land in the southern seas, we
find, on the contrary, some ground for hoping
that all which we have been taught to believe of
human progress is not a lie."

The members of the Shamrock cricket associa-
tion are reminded of their special meeting this
evening at 8.00, at the usual place.

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER LIV.—(Continued.)

THE DIE IS CAST.

She had not, then, liberty of choice! Going to her mother's must be going in disgrace—a culprit—yes, a criminal, preceded by heavy charges. She was to be banished from Neath Abbey. Her husband's home was hers no longer. She would go with her keepers—Fanny her maid, James, the groom, Herbert, and the page.

All Gertrude's self-will, her obstinacy rose up in arms. She was in a state where every motion was intensified, was abnormal in development. This curt order meant that Rudolph would see her no more. She might make her preparations, leave the home to which she had been brought in joy and triumph; go, banished and disgraced, to Eastdale, and there meekly await the steps of separation or divorce!

The very intensity of her fury and indignation calmed her. Now she broke into no softening tears. She looked again at the note, with a hard bitter smile twisted it up, like a taper, burned the note, and said between her teeth:

"The die is cast! On Saturday, my lord, I shall be in France. I shall be free! I shall be forever beyond your tyranny. On Friday night Lady Castlemaine will die, and thereafter Mrs. Percy will lead a quite life somewhere in France, free, at least, from persecution. When you have had your way, and divorced me, I will tell my mother all, and perhaps she may come to me."

She was now fully resolved on leaving England, and, after the long period of stormy doubts and anxieties, to be settled on any one point gave some relief. Her heart rose so bitterly against her husband that it gave her a certain satisfaction to think of escaping him.

Had she seen him that instant, his face blanched, wrinkled, contorted tears on her cheeks, her woman's heart would have relented, and these two proud souls would have rushed into each other's arms. But she did not see him, he was dashing far over the downs, madly trying to ride away from sorrow.

Oh, if there had only been a little more tenderness on his part, a little more yielding on hers! But they traveled the path of their fate—the terrible road that was to put them asunder.

It was now the first of September. Each day seemed to add some new charm to the beautiful surroundings of Neath Abbey; but each day gloom darkened about the home. Even to the servants it was now evident that some shadow hung blackly between the married pair that the year before had been so passionately devoted.

Lady Castlemaine kept her room; Lord Castlemaine sat alone at the table or solitary in his library; and when he ordered his horse, he rode, not as one that goes for business or pleasure, but madly, as if he wished to get away from himself.

That terrible Friday which was to mark her flight from her home, Gertrude passed alone.

"Fanny," said the housekeeper, "if my lady is too ill to leave her room, why is not Dr. Randal called?"

"Dr. Randal was sent for to his father who had a stroke of apoplexy."

"But there are other doctors, if Lady Castlemaine is ailing."

"She is not ill; she only needs quiet; and there is talk of her soon going to Eastdale, to her mother."

"I hope it will be soon," said the housekeeper. "Things are not as they should be here. A young thing like that should not be left pining alone in her room, with no more comfort or company than a forlorn body in a hospital."

"I hope I take proper care of my lady," said Fanny smartly.

"No doubt you do; but you are not, so to say, company for her. Last year my Lord could not bear to have her out of his sight for ten minutes; she was the world and all to him. Now he scarcely sees her. I can not make it out."

"Is there anything you will have, my Lady," said Fanny, as she entered her apartment of her mistress, "before I go to my needlework?"

"Yes, Fanny. Bring me all my jewel-cases, and all jewelry."

Fanny obeyed in alacrity. She thought Lady Castlemaine was returning to a cheerful and proper tone of mind when she interested herself in her jewels. Fanny was sure, if she were a great lady, she would spend hours every day in looking at her gems. She brought all the caskets and spread them out on the table.

"I will ring if I need you," said Gertrude.

Then she opened case after case. All the hereditary Castlemaine jewels she locked in their steel and velvet caskets, and put each key in a little silver box. Then she locked up all the jewels that Rudolph had ever given her. These were among her bridal gifts; this he had bought for her at the Palais Royal in Paris, when, on their wedding tour, they had been out walking arm in arm, like two happy swains; this set of dainty filigree he bought her in Genoa; and these inlaid amethysts at Florence, on the Jewellers' Bridge; and these turquoise, set with pearls, in Venice—Venice, where they had been so very happy!

Had she ever been so happy, before or since, as in Venice, those blissful days.

If Rudolph had only come to her room just then, while her heart grew soft over the memories of his loving pride all might have been well.

Every jewel that Lord Castlemaine had given her Gertrude had locked up, and put the keys with the rest. Who would wear them? They would never grace her neck, or arms, or hands again? All that had come to her husband was now sealed up—all but her wedding and engagement rings.

She looked at her left hand. There was the heavy band of virgin gold, guarded by the betrothal ring, where a single great diamond blazed in its hoop of gold. She could not give these back—oh, no! She had been foolish, but she had never failed, never should fail, of her marriage faith. These two rings belonged to her—would to her child; they must be on her hand all her life. What did they say to her? They said, "What heaven hath joined together let no man put asunder." And now, she and her husband would be put asunder, and yet she must keep these rings.

She sealed up the little box of keys, and wrote Lord Castlemaine's name on it. But, besides all these treasures, Gertrude, the rich heiress of Craven, had many rare jewels of her own—diamonds, pearls, opals, rose-hued cameos, delicate mosaics, all manner of choice and jeweled toys—ears before her marriage; she packed them into the smallest possible compass. Then she opened the casket where she had put notes and gold, counted it over, wondered how the sum had grown, and locked it up.

That night, at ten, she dismissed Fanny. Then she put her casket of jewels and money, and some toilet articles, into two small traveling-cases, and selected from her wardrobe a traveling-costume of heavy dove-colored silk, and, as the nights were chilly, a dove-colored silk cloak, lined with white fur.

Standing before her mirror, what a lovely creature this self-willed, self-distrusting Gertrude was, in her soft gray silk, with the white fur, the dainty gray bonnet, with its little cluster of white plumes, her face so perfect and so pale, but her eyes lit with that eager fire!

There was a soft tap at the balcony door. She opened it; but started back with a low cry, as a man's figure crossed the sill—a figure wrapped in a dark cloth cloak, and wearing a soft felt hat crushed down, well over the face.

Gertrude turned to fly to the bell-ropes.

"Gertrude!" cried the voice of Isabel Hyde. "Stop! It is I!"

"You, Isabel! Why did you come in that dress?"

"To be a better cavalier," said Isabel with a low laugh.

(to be continued.)

J. M. LYNCH,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
BECK'S COVE.

dec15

Jubilee Soap.

COLGATE'S SOAP—8-oz. bars, 100 in each box.
Colgate's Soap, 16-oz. bars—60 bars in each box
Jones & Co.'s No 1 Soap, 16-oz. bars, 36 in each box
Family Laundry Soap, 16-oz. bars, 30 in each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz. bars, 18 each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz. bars, 36 each box
Ivory Soap, 8-oz. bars, 100 each box
Scotch Soap, 4-cwt boxes
Honey Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Glycerine Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Brown Windsor Scented Soap, 4-lb box, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 4-oz tab.
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb boxes, 2-oz tab.
F. S. Cleaver's Scented Soap, 3 tablets in each box

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,
290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings Road.

may25

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED
to attend to Engagements as *Chef de Cuisine*.
Dinner Parties a specialty.

JAMES CLAYTON,
29 Prescott Street.

jul7,31,eod

To the Ladies.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL
for July, containing the commencement of a
New Story, entitled—"Miranda."
New Story Magazine for July
Myra's Journal for June
Family Herald for June
The Ladies' Journal, complete guide to Work Table
Menus Made Easy—by Nancy Lake
A Life of Queen Victoria—for twopence.

J. F. Chisholm.

june16

129 Water Street, 129.

JUST RECEIVED.

BEADED GRENADINE—choice patterns; Plush, in all colors; Women's Hose, from 6d. per pair; Women's Elastic Side Boots, from 6s. per pair; New Room Paper, from 4d. a piece; Mens' Straw and Rush Hats, from 6d. to 5s. each; Mens' Felt Hats, from 2s. each; Mens' Cloth Down Peak Caps, from 2s. each; Mens' Half Hose, from 6d. per pair; Boys' Felt Hats, from 1s. 3d. each; Boys' Tweed Caps, from 6d. each; Boys' Cricket Caps, from 6d. each; Job Lot Mens' Braces, from 9d. per pair; Job Lot Mens' Bows, from 3d. each; Mens' Tweed Suits, at twenty-five shillings.

june15

R. HARVEY.

EDWARD MEEHAN,

Auctioneer and Genl. Commission Agent.
Cor. Waldegrave and George Streets.

Houses & Land Let and Sold.

Fish and Oil received for sale.
Outport orders attended to.

jul5,6i

ON SALE BY

T. & J. GRACE

360 Water Street,

Choice Flour!

CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS.

june14

TEA! - TEA!

Just received per steamer *Caspian* from London,
SHIPMENT TEAS,
(specially selected).

Selling Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN J. O'REILLY,
290 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's road.

may23

Nfld. Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 1st, Trains will leave
St. John's at 10 a.m. for Harbor Grace
and intermediate stations.

Leave Harbor Grace at 12.30 p.m., for
St. John's and intermediate stations.

For further information and time-tables, apply to Agents at Stations on the line.

or to THOMAS NOBLE,
Gen. Agent, St. John's.

may23,1m

JUST RECEIVED.

{ per steamer, Austrian from }
{ Liverpool & Glasgow }

Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,
China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Colored Dinner Sets,
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & C. AYRE,

202, Water Street.

ap19,7m

5000 - FENCING - SLABS.

Will be sold Cheap to clear yard.

Apply early at Furniture Factory,

FOREST ROAD

A. P. Jordan,

Has just received, at his Stores, 187 & 180 Water-street,

A Splendid Assort. Fancy Biscuits

of following brands—Soda, Boston Pilot, Lemon, Sugar, Fruit, Ginger and Plain & Fruit Cake.
ALSO, A FINE LOT OF CHOICE HAMS, FROM HAMILTON, ONT., EQUAL to Belfast cure; and hourly expected—Rolled Bacon, of very superior quality. And, in Stock, 80 chests and boxes of New Teas—this season's; particular attention has been paid to the selection of this lot of Teas, consequently they are highly recommended.
Bread, Flour, Butter, Pork, Beef, Jowls, Loins, &c.; a fine and well-assorted Stock of Soaps Colman's Starch and Palace Blue, American Oil Clothes, Shield & Cape Ann brands, Sole Leather, &c.
Ships Stores supplied at the shortest notice. Outport orders attended to, and the utmost satisfaction given. Liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

june17

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited,

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

june6

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.
Prompt settlement of Losses.

ap.10.

M. MONROE.

Agent for Newfoundland.

AT N. OHMAN'S,

(Atlantic Hotel Building, Water Street.)

TABLE SPOONS & FORKS, DESERT SPOONS
and Forks, Teaspoons of the finest White
Metal—at reduced prices.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, Engagement & Wedding Rings, Chains, Lockets, Brooches & Ear-rings, Studs and Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY repaired and renovated at N. Ohman's, Atlantic Hotel Building.

may6,eod

Marvellous - - Bargains!

LACE CURTAINS

—TO BE HAD AT—

W. R. FIRTH'S.

300 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 1/11 per pair, worth 3/
300 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 3/6 per pair, worth 5/
200 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 5/11 per pair, worth 8/6
100 pairs Long Lace Curtains (double border)—at 8/6 per pair, worth 12/9
100 pairs Assorted High-class Curtains—at various prices.

—ALSO—

Best English Floor Cloths—all widths—cut to match.
12,000 pieces Newest Patterns Room Papers and Borderings.

may28

W. R. FIRTH.

JOHN SKINNER,

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ap19,8i,wjune20

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GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

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Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.
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may18,3m,2iw

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Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets
in all the leading shapes and colors.
TRIMMINGS, AIGRETTES, WINGS, & A VARIETY FANCY GOODS
A full line Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Flannels and Aprons,
which will be sold at the very lowest price to suit the times.
A Few London-made Hats and Bonnets.
2500 Ladies Black and Colored Tape Hats—at 1s 6d & 2s each; worth 3s and 4s.
Dress-making will receive our best attention. The nearest Millinery Store to the Railway Depot.
Persons coming to town by train would do well to give us a call.
ap28,1m,eod,fp,iv
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ranks with the very best, and no Sunday School management should adopt a new Singing Book without carefully examining one of their "tried and true" Sunday School Song Books.

Voices of Praise (40 cts., \$4.20 per doz.) Rev. C. L. Hutchins. Music and poetry dignified and classical, but not dull; in fact, bright and enthusiastic. Very large collection for the money.

Singing on the Way (35 cts., \$3.60 per doz.) by Mrs. Jewett, ably assisted by Dr. Holbrook, whose noble compositions are known and loved in all the churches. This like the book above mentioned, does, excellently well for a Vestry Singing Book for prayer and praise meetings.

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For other good books, please send for lists and catalogues.
For a lovely little book for the young children of a Sunday School, look no further than **FRESH FLOWERS** (25 cts., \$2.40 per doz., Emma Pitt, sweet Hymns, Sweet Music, Pretty Pictures.
Mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON
may14.

THE COLONIST

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist at John's Bay.

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE, will be held in November next, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. Ladies who have kindly consented to be table-holders, and their assistants, will accept this intimation and make the necessary preparation.

ap26

BAZAAR AT LITTLE BAY.

A BAZAAR OR SALE OF GOODS will take place at Little Bay in JULY next, the object being to liquidate an old debt and realize a sufficient sum to make some church improvements. The undersigned, therefore, appeal to the generosity of their many friends in St. John's and Conception Bay for contributions.

Mrs. D. Courtney, Mrs. E. Dunphy, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. J. Finlay, Mrs. W. Foley.
mar30, S. O'FLYNN, P.P.

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Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

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now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887, if.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, May 13.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that this bill be now read a second time.

HON. A. W. HARVEY moved, in amendment, that this bill be read a second time this day six months. The amendment was then put.

Contents—Hon'bles Messrs. Harvey, Ayre, Bowring, Syme and Monroe.

Non-contents—Hon'bles Messrs. Colonial Secretary, Talbot, Cleary, Pitts and McLoughlan.

The hon. the President gave his casting vote against the amendment, and it was therefore lost.

The second reading of the bill was then carried upon a similar division.

The bill was then read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved the second reading of the customs management bill, which, after discussion, was carried, and the bill was read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

The loan bill was then, after a brief explanation by the hon. colonial secretary, read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the adoption of an address that had been brought up from the lower house, authorizing the construction of several lighthouses in various parts of the island.

HON. A. W. HARVEY considered this address as another

NAIL IN THE COFFIN

of this unfortunate colony. Our rulers, by undertaking the construction of the numerous lighthouses specified in this address, are going to still further financially embarrass it, and precipitate it down the road to bankruptcy, on which it is hurrying with railroad speed. For saying so on last evening he was charged with using statements unbecoming a member of the legislature; but he would be recreant to his duty as such, if he did not raise a warning voice when he saw the colony speeding on to the quicksands of financial embarrassment. Under such circumstances a member of the legislature would be criminal to blind his eyes to facts and hold his peace. A colony that spends one and three-fourths of its income in one year, cannot be regarded as in a state of financial prosperity, and it was right to call attention to the realities of the financial condition and credit of the colony to-day as compared with a few years ago, and show the ground we have lost. He should not oppose the address, as that would be futile, but he believed that if the course lately pursued by our rulers be followed up, in five years hence the colony will be plunged into irrevocable bankruptcy.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—The hon gentleman appears to be

FOND OF PROPHECYING.

and giving plausible appearance to his statements, which evidently are not always so fully expressed as to convey his real meaning. If a country, as a rule, spent one and three-fourths of its income in one year, no doubt it would be on the road to bankruptcy; but the hon gentleman surely does not mean to imply that the expenditure of last year was a normal one, and that a like expenditure will be continued in future. That outlay was caused by exceptional circumstances and he would ask the hon gentleman would he wish to allow the destitute people to suffer hunger and death even if the chest was depleted. If the hon gentleman would confine his strictures to unnecessary or useless expenditure, no exception could be taken to them; but in case of humanity and the preservation of the lives of the people should be the first duty of the government, his condemnation was altogether unwarranted. As regards the hon gentleman's remarks on last evening, he (C. S.) did certainly think it unbecoming and unpatriotic of member of the legislature to convey an intention to hamper the financial transactions of the government by depreciating its credit in the money markets of the world and inducing capitalists to refrain from dealing with it.

HON. JOHN SYME would deprecate any action upon the part of any hon gentleman to injure the colony's financial reputation, but he considered the course of the government, in connection with the railway policy, was sufficient to call forth the admonitory remarks of Mr. Harvey. There was just cause to use strong language when it was found that one or two men, upon their sole responsibility, pledged the colony to enormous expense for the construction of a railway, in defiance of their solemnly expressed declarations against a railway policy. Every effort should be used both by the government and by private individuals of influence in the community, to practice and inculcate economy and lessen the expenditure of the colony instead of increasing it. Such was the wise doctrine enunciated by hon Mr. Pitts in seconding the address at the opening of the session, and he (Mr. S.) felt he was backward as mover of the address in not having urged the same principles. He believed that the construction of the Placentia railway will cost twice the estimated amount of \$320,000. At the downward rate we are financially progressing the colony will soon find itself where every honest merchant in it will be ere long, that is in

THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

if fisheries and markets continue as they have been during the past two or three years. Retrenchment and economy should be the watchwords of the government until the arrival of more prosperous times in the trade and general affairs of the colony. He was not opposed to railways, light-houses, or any public work of utility, if the finances of the colony could afford them, but until then to undertake them would be worse than folly.

HON. C. R. AYRE.—This address authorizes the erection of seven lighthouses, a quite usual procedure on the part of the lower house, but he supposed it was introduced to satisfy its members and as an offset to the money proposed to be spent upon the Placentia railway. By going on at this rate of progress we shall soon arrive at insolvency, and the sooner we have more careful hands controlling the affairs of the country the better.

HON. M. MONROE opposed this address for the same reason that he recorded his vote against the Placentia railway bill. At the present time we cannot too rigidly adhere to economy. The impression abroad is that this address is only a blind, that as railways and other things were being given out certain members thought they should like to take up their share in lighthouses, and a general show of hands led to this address. It would seem that every man that wanted a lighthouse for his district is provided for in this document, but he (Mr. M.) felt convinced that it is not the intention of the hon. member who introduced it to commit the country to the expenditure it would, if acted upon, involve. An address was passed last year for the purpose of building agricultural roads, and the amount required was put down at \$80,000, but instead of that over \$90,000 were expended. If we go on tacitly passing such addresses authorizing the expenditure of money there is no knowing where they will land us. Now, one lighthouse of the many specified in this bill, on the Funks, would cost five or six thousand pounds, and next year another large demand would be made to complete them and the debt of the colony for the erection of lighthouses on the Funks and one or two other places, and if the colony could afford it they would be of great advantage to the fishermen of the country. As, however, this address appears to be part and parcel of the prevailing extravagance he should oppose it.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The circumstances connected with the address are these. The government did not offer any objection to the recommendations of members representing districts, in which it was considered

DESIRABLE TO ERECT LIGHTHOUSES.

At the same time there was no undertaking or arrangement entered into by which there would be any obligation on the part of the government to carry out the provisions of the address. Members asking for this consideration for their districts were distinctly told there would be no expenditure for the present in the erection of these lighthouses, nor, unless late in the fall if the financial condition of the colony would warrant it. It is for the government then to decide whether it would be wise to undertake any such work, and to ascertain where lighthouses are most needed. The explanation would, he thought, somewhat modify the opinions of hon' gentlemen upon the subject.

The motion was then put and lost.

Contents—Hon'ables Colonial Secretary, Talbot, Cleary and McLoughlan.

Non-Contents—Hon'ables Harvey, Ayre, Bowring, Syme and Monroe.

The bill respecting railway companies was then on motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, read a first and second time and committed.

After a short deliberation the committee rose and reported the bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 14.

Placentia Railway Bill.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the house into committee of the whole upon the Placentia railway bill.

The first section having been read and moved for adoption.

HON. A. W. HARVEY repeated the contention he had before advanced, regarding the financial inability of the colony to undertake this expensive work. It was impossible that this extravagant and wasteful policy could be continued much longer without bankrupting the colony. As he had already stated, the government have within the past year, expended three-fourths more than the income they received, a course that must ruin the colony as it would the business affairs of a private individual. He could not let pass without comment the course of the sheriff on this question. On last evening but one the hon gentleman treated the house to a display of oratory that was amusing, if not convincing, and which was, certainly to those who heard him on previous occasions, a remarkable reversal of his previously expressed opinions upon railroad building in this colony in general, and of the

PLACENTIA RAILROAD

in particular, and delivered with a grace and coolness that was simply astounding. In February last the hon. sheriff denounced the proposed Placentia railway in unmeasured terms, and said he saw no reason to justify the building of such a road where there was already an honest agricultural road, unless it was that the inhabitants of Placentia were decent, respectable people, but that, on the same ground, the people of Portugal Cove, Petty Harbor and Torbay, who also had honest agricultural roads were, "as railroads were," "as railroads were going, entitled to a share of the givings out." Now, he (Mr. H.) would like to see the hon. the sheriff again perform a similar operation to that which he accomplished last evening, when voting for this bill in the face of his recorded opinions which he (Mr. H.) had just quoted, and vote now in the opposition to this project, as the hon. the sheriff was in February last. Now, hon. gentlemen are aware that we are asked to assent to a loan bill for a large amount of money, and not amongst our own people; but in other countries, the people of which know nothing of our financial circumstances, and in the way in which they are being managed, we could scarcely hope that the interests on that loan would be paid. And would it be right to allow money to be thus borrowed that we could not borrow

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

where our fiscal condition is known. Hon. members will recollect that on a previous occasion he had given notice to ask a question in regard to some of the financial statements laid on the table of the house, questioning their accuracy, and that a most unusual course was taken with regard to that question, and one which might be considered as infringing on the rights of private members of this house, the notice was left off the printed order of the day following the evening on which he gave it.

He believed the omission was made at the request of the hon. Colonial Secretary, but as certain representations were made to him (Mr. H.) as he believed directly from the executive, that it was deemed that injurious effects to the colony would result from discussing and publishing it. He had sufficient patriotism not to proceed with it. The reason he had, at the time, brought the matter forward, was because he believed the statements laid upon the table of the house, did not show correctly the financial condition of the colony. It is possible that he would still put and press that question, and if not answered in this chamber, he thought an answer might be obtained

THROUGH THE SUPREME COURT.

It was stated that he was giving information that he had obtained outside the legislature, and that he had no right to use. But he said at the time, and now repeated, that he could prove his position from the documents laid on the table of the house.

He repeated his assertion that the government would not attempt to float a loan in this market; as it would be financially disastrous to the colony and to the banks. Heretofore, whenever the government wanted to borrow money the savings' bank took up so much of the loans as was not tendered for, at 4 per cent, by the general public. The deposits in that bank are, to a large extent, invested in colonial debentures, for which there is no market within the colony except the savings' bank itself; and by the statement of that institution, laid on the table of this house, the amount available in cash to pay the deposits, which would have to be withdrawn to accomplish that end, if the public were to subscribe for or take up a public loan, would be inadequate to meet the exigency. To have to pay five per cent. for a loan, and the government would have to pay at least that rate for it in this colony, would make the savings' bank by depreciation of existing debentures many thousands of dollars short of the amount required to pay depositors, a position which it must be admitted

COMES VERY NEAR BANKRUPTCY.

The Savings' Bank at present holds about \$600,000 of Newfoundland four per cent. debentures. An issue of five per cent. debentures, the lowest rate at which a loan for \$200,000 could be floated in this colony at par, would deplete the value of the bank's four per cent. holdings by a larger amount than the reserve fund and the rest, thus leaving an absolute deficit. Instead of doing anything to retrieve our financial stability it is proposed to go outside the colony to borrow one million two hundred thousand dollars, to be spent chiefly in unproductive works, entailing a heavy permanent charge upon it. He had stated last year that the colony could not go on borrowing money here much longer, and that the means for any larger and costly work would have to be sought for outside. A chorus of dissent met that statement, but now his prediction is about to be fulfilled, and if our financial condition be such that we cannot raise money amongst ourselves, would it be fair to ask capitalists of other countries to lend money without first being made aware of its true state. He thought if we did so we should entitle ourselves to the charge of being swindlers who borrowed money upon statements not fair and square and above board. He considered the government in proposing this railroad should have put before the legislature some statement showing the probable

BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED

from it, some estimates of its working expenses and receipts, before asking it to assent to saddling the colony with a perpetual burthen. If this policy of reckless extravagance, such as is indicated by measures that have come before us the past ten days, be continued for a short time longer this colony will cease to have separate identity and existence as a colony. He put it to honorable gentlemen whether under all the circumstances they are prepared to make themselves parties to borrowing money to build this Placentia railroad, a course that will tend to bankrupt the colony and all in it. There is still one chance left to prevent such a calamity. By voting no, they may ward off an end that otherwise is sure to arrive.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The hon. gentleman sets himself up as an almost infallible authority on finance. Admitting that such is the case, still when he gives his views regarding the conduct of members in this house he would seem to forget that others are equally entitled to a judgment of their own, and an expression of their own opinions upon all matters coming before it. The hon. gentleman puts on one side, in discussing this question, the representatives of the people expressing their voice and views, many of them engaged in commercial life and having as large an experience in business affairs as the hon. gentleman himself. These gentlemen must be presumed to know as much about financial transactions, and the effect of loans, and are as deeply concerned in maintaining the credit and stability of the colony as is the hon. gentleman. But instead of giving any credit to the twenty-eight or thirty representatives who have supported this bill for possessing any interest in the colony's welfare and ability to deal with its affairs, the hon. gentleman would

MONOPOLIZE ALL THAT INTEREST,

and all that ability himself giving no one else any credit for foresight and discernment. The hon. gentleman too is very fond of assuming the role of the prophet, and predicts that within a few years this colony will form part of the Dominion of Canada. He (C. S.) thought it was carrying legitimate debate too far when a presumption like that is put before the house. If our position in this chamber were analogous to that of the other branch there might be some excuse for these extraneous references and statements. The hon. gentleman is not justified in assuming that the government propose to borrow money upon false statements, and in doing so he is acting a damaging and unpatriotic part. If the government do go outside to borrow it would be only doing what is done in every colony under the British Crown. The Dominion of Canada and other countries have gone into the English markets to borrow money, and will it be contended that because they have done so they are on the road to bankruptcy? Again, how can the hon. gentleman undertake to assert that the interest on the proposed loan will never be paid or that the government are united in perpetrating a swindle if we do not, when this bill passes, proclaim to the British public that the financial condition of this country is so

UN SOUND AND DEBASED

that they should not loan money to it? The effect of this measure upon the financial condition of the colony has been fully considered by the other branch as it can be by this chamber.

We are asked to adopt a measure that will tend to develop the country, facilitate trade and intercourse, and induce people to settle upon the land and improve their condition, a principle that has already been sanctioned by the legislature in fostering other industries and services. As regards the cost he (C. S.) should prefer accepting the estimate of the gentleman directing the work than that put forward by the hon. Mr. Harvey, and the burthen entailed by interest upon the outlay is counterbalanced by the advantages which will flow to the people inhabiting a large section of the country. All things considered, the government and legislature have deemed it a proper and reasonable expenditure of the public funds, and there is no fraud nor swindling connected with it. It is a mistaken notion to think that it is only those who possess capital that have an interest in the stability of the colony. If the fisheries, the labor of the country, be unproductive, it cannot progress, and the misfortune is general, though no doubt those engaged in trade will suffer most, as they have the most at stake. But does not the fisherman, the poor man, whose labor is his capital, by loss of that labor, and by being compelled to resort to government for means to keep body and soul together, also suffer. The work we are now asked to promote is a labor-producing one, without pressing to a large extent upon the public means, and as a government measure supported by an overwhelming majority of the people's representatives, we are called upon to give our votes for what is considered good for the general interests.

HON. JOHN SYME.—The hon. Colonial Secretary lays great stress upon the fact of the bill having been supported by the representatives of the people. Now does the hon. Colonial Secretary know, as one of the party that aided in carrying through the amalgamation arrangement between the present and the preceding government, the conditions upon which that arrangement was formed. The preceding or reformed government was the result of agitation directed against the reckless financial policy of the Whiteway government which, it was alleged, was running the country into debt, and to check that extravagance and waste; and it was resolved that no further railway work should be proceeded with. He (Mr. S.) was engaged in the negotiations that took place in those matters, and he appealed to hon. Messrs. Ayre, Pitts and Monroe, to

ATTEST THE TRUTH

of his assertions. He had trusted, but vainly, to the honor of those who made them, to carry out those pledges of economy and retrenchment. The members of the different districts went to the country on that platform, and not on a railroad policy; they asked the people to return them, pledged to, and engaged in carrying on the government on sound commercial principles, and, in supporting this measure, he (Mr. S.) did not hesitate to assert that they were misrepresenting the people who sent them to the assembly. He charged the gentlemen who aided in completing the arrangements that led to the formation of the government with doing a wrong to those who helped them into power. If the present government were desirous to act fairly they should have gone back to the country before passing such a

measure as this, because they were returned upon principles diametrically opposed to that which it involves, and consequently do not represent the wishes of their constituents. How different the course now proposed, from the noble example set by a former premier of the colony, who, when he had the power of putting it into confederation, refused to do so, (although a confederationist himself) because the people were not specially appealed to upon that question. In this case, the country is committed without appeal, to a policy which was opposed to the principles upon which the assembly was elected, simply on the *ipse dixit* of two or three honorable gentlemen. Why should those gentlemen have pledged the revenues of the colony for nearly a whole year upon their sole responsibility. The hon. Colonial Secretary should condemn such a proceeding as strongly as any man, because he (Mr. S.) did not believe he would act so himself. As regards the Dominion borrowing in the English market, we must bear in mind that Canada is a country into which thousands of people of the producing classes are continually flocking, while from Newfoundland they are fleeing like rats from a doomed ship, forced to leave their homes as much by the heavy taxation wrung out of them, as by lack of employment. Canada can pay its indebtedness so long as those people, by their labor, put money into circulation. We have no such prospect to rely on; we have been spending largely in excess of our revenues, and the fishery award is gone to the last farthing. Where is that money gone; and when are we likely to get another million of dollars? The present government has, somewhat like the hon. the sheriff on this question, executed a

POLITICAL SUMMERSAULT.

but from the graceful and happy manner in which the latter gentleman performed the acrobatic feat last night, he (Mr. S.) could not find it in his heart to censure him. If this question had been fairly submitted to the people, and they had returned representatives to support this policy, then he should waive his private opinion if adverse to it, and say, if they be willing to forge fetters for themselves, "I am content." But let no one or two or three men forge them for the whole community. It has been stated outside that at some meeting or other he (Mr. S.) was a party to the measure. The truth of this assertion he emphatically denied; but he was at a meeting when members of the present government pledged themselves not to proceed with railway construction, not even to Placentia; yet in two months afterwards it was arranged for, showing that all was not straight when such a sudden change was made. Even now, if good and substantial reasons were shown for this expenditure, he should not oppose it, as he should like to see railroads constructed in every direction, if the means of the colony could afford it, but in its straitened condition we should pause and hesitate. And bad as is our financial condition as exhibited by the documents before the house, he thought if the debit and credit sides of the country were put fairly and squarely before us, we should find ourselves in a far worse position than is made to appear. Was this a time to increase our burthens, when the trade of the country is paralyzed, when the business part of the city in Water-street is showing signs of decay, while the bulk of the people is in a state of pauperism. That better times will come he believed, he had hoped in the future, but now is the time, in the day of adversity, to keep down adversity until better times do come. Such is the conduct that should influence every prudent government as well as individual. He was willing to strengthen the hands of any government in the interest of the country, but should oppose any government that sought to wrong it by imposing on it intolerable burthens.

Daily Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir A. Shea appointed to the Bahamas.

His Excellency Sir William DesVœux received a telegram last evening to the effect that Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Governor of the Bahamas, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Blake was an inspector of the Irish constabulary for a number of years. He was afterwards a stipendiary magistrate of Ireland, and in 1882 was appointed to the Bahamas.

The natives of this country will feel proud of the promotion of one of themselves to the governorship vacated by Sir Henry Blake. Sir Ambrose Shea is unquestionably a man of ability, and is deserving of a much better position than Governor of Bahama.

"The Bahamas form a group of about 600 islands, extending from Florida to San Domingo. They have an area of 3,021 square miles. Only about 15 are inhabited and the population of these, in 1871, was 39,162, now estimated at about 45,000. As a rule, the islands are flat, long and narrow. The products of the groups comprise fruit in abundance, and maize, cotton, yams, sweet potatoes, oranges, pineapples, limes, lemons, etc. The principal exports are fruits, sponges, cabinet-woods, shells, cascarilla bark, arrowroot and pimento. The climate is healthy and sought by invalids. The chief exports consist of salt, sponge, pineapples and oranges. Nassau (famous as a delightful winter resort), on the island of New Providence, is the capital of the group, and has a population of 10,492. The group is subject to Great Britain. The chief executive power is vested in a governor appointed by the crown. The control of all public officers is with the crown; but legislation is carried on by local representatives, the crown having only a veto. The legislature consists of the governor, a council appointed by the crown, and a house of

assembly selected by the people. The principal islands of the Bahamas are: Abaco, and Lucaya, 80 miles long and 20 broad, population 2,362; Eleuthera, 80 miles long by 10 broad, population 5,209; New Providence (the most important of all) about 20 miles long by 8 or 10 wide, population 18,492; capital city Nassau; Andros, 100 miles long and 15 wide, exports wood and sponges, population 2,000; Guanahani, or Cat island, 40 miles long by 5 broad, population 2,500; Watling, 20 miles long by 4 wide, is the island first discovered by Columbus, in October, 1492, and named by him San Salvador, population 490; Exuma, 30 miles long by 4 wide, population 2,591; Long Island, 75 miles long by 5 wide, population 960; Crooked Islands* (a group of 4 small islands), population about 1,200; Maricua, Inagua, Little Inagua, Caicos and Turk's Islands, population of the last five named, about 7,000."

The salary of the Governor is £2,200 sterling a year. It is difficult to believe that Sir Ambrose Shea would be content to spend the evening of his active life even amidst the balmy breezes of the Bahamas. He deserves a better fate.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR DesVœux.

Through circumstances over which he had no control the reception of his Excellency Sir G. W. DesVœux, on his assumption of the governorship of the colony by the people of Newfoundland was cool enough; but he was not long here when this feeling of indifference gave place to the natural warmth of disposition of the kind-hearted sons of Terra Nova. Perhaps, nothing tended more to this than the thoughtful consideration of his Excellency and his good lady, in throwing open Government House grounds to the orphan children of Villa Nova, and other orphanages and entertaining them, and doing all they could to make the little father-and-motherless ones happy. This, moreover, was only one of hundreds of similar acts of benevolence which they performed during their too short stay amongst us.

The despatch of the 14th of January, on the bait bill, furthermore entitles Governor DesVœux to the thanks, and even gratitude of the people of Newfoundland. At the risk of offending his Imperial masters, he threw himself with vigor and earnestness into the cause of the fishermen of Newfoundland, and, as it happens, we are glad to find that by so doing he did not forfeit the esteem of the Colonial office; but probably commanded their respect, and owes to his manly stand in behalf of the rights of this colony his present promotion. Although a step in advance, we understand that his Excellency and Lady are anything but happy at leaving Newfoundland, where, although here but a short time, they will leave many happy associations. This feeling, we believe, is reciprocal, and we are justified in saying that the people of this colony sincerely regret their departure. We wish them success and happiness in their new home, and bid them God-speed, not only across the Atlantic, but in their journey through life.

Queen's Jubilee Celebration.

Yesterday, the fiftieth anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was duly celebrated in this the capital city of the oldest dependency of the British crown. The day was fine and but a light breeze was blowing. The stores throughout the city were closed and business was otherwise suspended for the day. Large numbers took advantage of the occasion to leave town for a holiday in the country, and both train and cab were employed with full fares all through the day. Bunting flew from the business places in the town and from the shipping in the harbor. Private dwellings were also, in many cases, similarly decorated. At ten o'clock the British Society and the United Fishermen's Society paraded the streets, accompanied by bands, banners and regalia. The British were preceded by their own band; the Fishermen by Professor Bennett's. After parading the principal streets the societies entered the Church of England, where a special jubilee service was offered. The vast building was crowded. At eleven o'clock the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Rev. Dr. Jones, accompanied by the clergymen, vestry and choir boys, entered the Church of England Cathedral, after which the service began, during which the National Anthem and hymns specially prepared were chanted. There were also forms of prayer for the occasion. At the conclusion Dr. Jones ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon, referring to the chief historical events and great reforms effected in her reign. Dr. Jones is a compact preacher and close reasoner. He reviewed in glowing terms, from historical and moral aspects, the principal events in the life of her Majesty, from her coronation, fifty years ago, to the present time. After the service had ended the vast crowd dispersed. The British Society again paraded the streets and proceeded to government house where they read an address, to be presented by his Excellency to her Majesty on his arrival in England. His Excellency re-

ceived the address and replied in suitable terms, after which the society returned to their hall and disbanded. In the afternoon the members of the St. George's Society and their guests dined at the Atlantic. At one o'clock dinner was served in the British Hall to the indigent Englishmen in town.

About 4.45 p.m. His Excellency and Lady DesVœux, at the request of the Arbor Society, planted two trees. The place selected by the Governor for this purpose is at the edge of the fine field east of Bannerman-road, which, in reply to some appropriate remarks of hon. Mr. Rogerson, showed his disposition in favor of giving this field as part of the park, a feeling which his successors, he had no doubt, would reciprocate. After the planting of the trees—one an aspen and the other a maple—Rev. Mr. Vickers read the following poem which he composed for the occasion:—

A JUBILEE SONG.

Hail to the Queen! all the Empire rejoices,
Sounding her praises in music and song;
Countless the banners, unnumbered the voices,
Singing the era expected so long;
Bells ringing merrily,
Bands playing cheerily,
Volleys proclaiming the people all free;
Empress of India,
Queen of Britannia,
Sov'reign of many lands over the sea,
Hail to Victoria! Sing Jubilee.

"God bless the Queen!" is the voice of emotion,
Rising in love from the depths of the heart;
Cottages, castles, and domes of devotion,
Thrill with her sorrows, when dear ones depart;
"Albeit, the good," is gone,
Alice, the faithful one,
Albany, pious, the last of the three;
Empress of India,
Queen of Britannia,
Sov'reign of many lands over the sea,
God bless Victoria! Sing Jubilee.

Long live the Queen! for a blessing attends her;
Peace is her mission, her pardon is sure;
Care for the hero, whose courage defends her,
Safe from invasion, by valour secure;
Under her ruling hand,
Slaves cannot walk the land,
Equal in law, every caste and degree;
Empress of India,
Queen of Britannia,
Sov'reign of many lands over the sea,
Long live Victoria! Sing Jubilee.

God save the Queen! let the anthem be sounded;
Army and navy, come take up the strain;
Marching in line, by the masses surrounded,
Play the old melody over again;
Living and reigning long,
Well is she worth a song
Sung by her virtues where'er she may be;
Empress of India,
Queen of Britannia,
Sov'reign of many lands over the sea,
God save Victoria! Sing Jubilee.

Hon. Charles Bowring and L. O'B. Furlong, Esq., then thanked his Excellency and Lady DesVœux in cordial terms, after which several trees were planted by members of the Arbor Society; and those present separated after giving hearty cheers for Sir William, Lady DesVœux, and the Queen.

On yesterday afternoon the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society's band, in their pretty uniforms, met in their hall, at five o'clock, and marched to government house to serenade His Excellency, as an appreciation of his kindness to them in visiting their picnic last summer and speaking such kind and encouraging words on that occasion. When the band had finished the jubilee quickstep, arranged by their teacher in honor of the day, his Excellency came forward accompanied by his private secretary and thanked them for the mark of respect in coming to see him on the eve of his departure, and told them to persevere in the cause of total abstinence in which they were embarked, and they would grow up good men and worthy citizens. Cheers were then given for Her Most gracious Majesty the Queen, his Excellency and Lady, then they started off, going out the eastern gate, playing some nice airs in good style, up Military and along Harvey road to St. Patrick's street, and down Duckworth street to their hall where they separated, satisfied that they did their share to help to celebrate the jubilee day.

The day passed quietly and good order prevailed. Many who took part in the celebration in the morning went out to Topsail way by train in the afternoon. Bonfires blazed from many of the adjacent peaks during the early night, and the fireworks at the New Era grounds closed the days festivities.

The New Era ground was largely attended last night. Professor Bennett's band was in attendance, and played in its wonted style. Elags were stretched from a central pole to the corners of the grounds, and also depended in profusion from the band stand. Fireworks and rockets were displayed at the close of the evening. The New Era committee deserve credit for the energetic manner in which they have pushed on the work since leasing the ground. A too tall fence encircles the vast enclosure, and the ground has been, to a large extent, levelled and otherwise improved. A house, where refreshments will be obtainable during the season, is in course of erection in a corner of the grounds. The ground is well lighted with electric lights, and seats are placed at intervals. To the workingman, after the toil of the day; to the office-hand or clerk, no more enjoyable place could exist than the New Era grounds. The small fee of five cents is only charged for admission.

THE POLICE COURT.

MURRAY'S MERRY MONDAY MORNING.

"The breezy call of incense breathing morn" held out all the soft inducements possible on Monday morning, but could not woo the soft sunlight around the court-house door. The golden beams refused to come forth, and seemed to be mourning for the gone brigade, the martial sound of whose bluchers would strike no more upon the ear the roses of the year had departed, and autumn plied her red and yellow brush upon the neighboring forests. The scars and seams upon the facade of the venerable pile looked like wrinkles of sorrow for the departed heroes. No stalwart shadows played upon the cold stone front, and a stillness which could be almost cut out with a maddock reigned around the door. Over by Mr. Frazer's office a suburban lady dozed placidly in a milk cart, awaiting the return of her leige lord who had gone down to McMurdo's an hour ago for some tooth powder for one of the girls at home. The old lady heeded not the season of the year, but was clothed in the pride of her beauty, in a sealskin jacket of rather rusty hue, and looked just as content as if it were only the middle of February. When the old gentleman returned and awoke the occupant of the cart, he looked as if he had been eating cloves. The cart trundled down Duckworth-street, and the happy pair were soon lost to view. On the platform next Dr. Bunting's surgery, two young men, each, perhaps, about 12 years old, discussed the advisability of going into "Sliding-rock" on the morrow, to indulge in a swim. The necessary qualification in the small boys' mind for swimming, is to be able to wear the smallest possible quantity of clothing when the season comes, for while one of the youths informed his companion that he had made private arrangements to wear but one suspender for the season, the other gravely hinted that he meant to worry through the summer without stockings on, and with but a single nether garment between him and eternity. This bold assertion awed his companion into silence. A lawyer in the neighborhood, who is in partners with one of the urchins, at the moment called him, and the conversation was broken for the time. Over in the outer court, the regular staff had finished the morning business early, and were now leaning back in their chairs, enjoying the cooling breeze which came in by the east window. They waited impatiently for business to begin, for to-morrow being jubilee day, they had made arrangements for an outing. At eleven precisely his honor came through the inner door. Even he, with his manifold enjoyments outside of his profession, missed the cheery faces of the departed pilgrims. He sighed audibly, as he looked round, for even the little cripple who surely should get the prize for punctual attendance, was gone. "Bring forward the prisoners," and four gentlemen handed in their tickets and were given front seats. At the call for No. 1, a comely youth, still in his teens, slid his jubilee slippers under the bar. He gave his age as nineteen and spoiled doors and window sashes, and charged eight dollars for putting on fifty cents worth of clapboard for a living. He was one of the previous class of young men, the first to wear an overcoat in the fall of the year, and the first to shine forth in a forty-two-and-sixpenny suit of light tweed when the flowers bloom in the spring. The class of man who affects bonnet hops and poker with a sixpenny limit. The class of young man who always captures the latest style of collar, and wears three-quarter shoemakers' boots at sixteen shillings a pair. He lived in that tony locality LeMarchant road, and looked like a young man who, with the aid of a latchkey and access to "spake aisy house," would in time paint a respectable nose. He was charged with a desire to climb electric light poles to light his cigar. When remonstrated with by an officer, he became "sassy" and had to be lifted in. His honor after hearing the case let him go. No. 2 gave his age as 33. He hailed from the city on the Mersey, the land of cheap boarding houses and bad whiskey. He gave his occupation as that of an enquirer. He was charged with the base intention to lay his weary head on a grating. He looked a trifle torn and generally weary of life, one brace kept his trousers in position, and a match did service for a button. Even the match was a used one, its light had gone out long ago, like a servant girl at three o'clock of a Sunday afternoon. His worship, after hearing the officer who had charge of the case, imposed a sentence of \$1 or three days. No. 3 was charged with only taking a trifle, he was otherwise quiet, so he was let go. No. 4 was the principal in the breach of the license case which has been for some time before the court, but satisfactory evidence for conviction not having been forthcoming, the case was dismissed. The court adjourned before noon.

A large and enthusiastic regatta meeting was held in the Total Abstinence hall on Monday evening. Hon. M. Monroe was appointed president; G. Hutchins, Esq., M. H. A., vice-president; R. L. Mare, Esq., chairman; L. Gearin, Esq., vice-chairman; F. Parnell, treasurer; T. J. Murphy, secretary.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

A Letter of Explanation.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as regards yesterday's tree-planting, some people being under the impression that invitations were issued for same; I should like to say such was not the case. I only received S. W. Bethel, Esq.'s letter, appointing an hour and place for the planting on Saturday, and having received instructions from the President, the hon. Justice Pinsent, D. C. L., not to notify same through the press, I merely asked any person belonging to the Arbor Society, I happened to meet on Monday.

Yours truly, L. O'B. FURLONG,
June 22. Sec. Nfld. Arbor Society.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

MR. EDITOR.—The concentrated wisdom of our efficient board of health was never more conspicuously displayed than within the last few days. A ship arrives in port from other parts of the island, where, according to report of the press, that most contagious and much to be dreaded disease, diphtheria, prevails to a large extent. A case of the said disease is pronounced to have been on board, and while the ship is quarantined and undergoing fumigation, the crew are allowed to go unrestricted through the community, and amongst the people. In other countries this display on the part of the board of health would savor of negligence, and be punished accordingly.

Thanking you for space to make this matter public, I am, yours, OBSERVER.

[FOR THE COLONIST.]

STRENGTH FOR TO-DAY.

I.
Strength for to-day is all that we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow;
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With his measure of joy and sorrow.

II.
Then why forecast the trials of life
With such sad and grave persistence,
And watch and wait for a crowd of ills
That as yet has no existence?

III.
Strength for to-day—what a priceless boon
For the earnest souls who wait,
For the willing hearts that labor,
And with defiance laugh at fate?

IV.
Strength for to-day—that the weary hearts
In the battle for right may quail not,
And the eyes bedimmed with bitter tears,
In their search for right may fail not.

V.
Strength for to-day on the devious path,
For the wanderers near the valley,
That up, far up, the other side
Ere long they may safely rally.

VI.
Strength for to-day, that our precious youth
May happily shun temptation,
And build from the rise to the set of sun,
On a strong and sure foundation.

VII.
Strength for to-day, with foes and friends
To practice forbearance sweetly;
To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
Still trusting in God completely.
Burin, June 5. —VIGUEUR DE DESSUS.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Plover goes north to-morrow morning.

The steamer Caspian arrived at Queenstown last evening.

The steamer Corean left Liverpool yesterday, for this port.

The steamer Polino left Quebec yesterday afternoon. She will be due here on Monday next.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 68; the lowest, 50.

His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, governor of Mauritius, who was lately suspended from office, has been re-instated in his position as governor of that island.

The steamer Nova Scotian arrived from Halifax at 3.30 p.m. She brought a small freight and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Hall, Miss Jordan, Rev. Mr. Carman, Messrs. Cochrane, Jennings, Benjamin, Briggs and Philips; 2 intermediate, and 2 in steerage.

BIRTHS.

DAWHNEY—At Little Bay, on the 7th inst., the wife of Edward Dawhney, of twin son and daughter.

DEATHS.

MULLOWNEY—This morning, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Andrew and Ellen Mullowney. Funeral on Friday next at half past two o'clock from Lazybank. FINN—At Carbonear, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Bridget, second daughter of Mr. Michael Finn, aged 54 years.—R.I.